REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Dated at New York, N.Y.
Sep. 24, 1924

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named, deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the Motion Picture In 3 Reels entitled Malaria

deposited in the Copyright Office on SEP 29 1924 and registered under Class M, XXc., No. ©CLM 2728.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address:

or

to

at

Signed

(Claimant of Copyright)

(Sept., 1922 500)

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Dated at 61 Broadway, New York City

October 1st, , 1924

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

OCT -3 '24

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named, deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the Motion Picture Film entitled "Malaria"

deposited in the Copyright Office on September 29, 1924 and registered under Class M, , XXc., No. 2728.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address:

or

to The Rockefeller Foundation Storeroom,

at 124 White Street, New York City.

Signed The International Health Board of The Rockefeller Foundation.
(Claimant of Copyright)

(Sept., 1922- 500)

OCT -3 1924

Filed in case
Mxxc 2728 Motion Pict
as supplementary to
description recd Sept 7/6

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BOARD
F. F. RUSSELL, M. D., GENERAL DIRECTOR
CHINA MEDICAL BOARD
ROGER S. GREENE, DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
RICHARD M. PEARCE, M. D., DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF STUDIES
EDWIN R. EMBREE, DIRECTOR

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT
ROLLIN C. DEAN, Purchasing Agent

October 2, 1924

OCT -3 '24

Library of Congress
Copyright Office
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We are herewith enclosing application for the return of the two copies of our motion picture film "Malaria" which we sent to you for copyrighting purposes. We shall appreciate it if you will return both copies of this film to our storeroom at 124 White Street, this city, at your earliest convenience as they are urgently needed.

Very truly yours,

Rollin C. Dean

LS E

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

November 1, 1924

Copyright Office
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

NOV -3 '24

Gentlemen:

On September 24th we wrote you regarding the copyrighting of motion picture film "Malaria", advising that we were enclosing a set of the titles of this motion picture film. Will you be kind enough to review the set of titles which we sent you and advise us if it is a complete set of sixty-four titles listed according to the reels in which they appear and marked parts 1, 2, and 3. We have reason to believe that we perhaps sent you three copies of the titles in part 1, if so will you be kind enough to return to us two copies of those sent you and we will send you one copy each of the titles used in parts 2 and 3.

Very truly yours,

RCD:LS

HAH-KGC.

November 14, 1924.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of inquiry dated November 1, in regard to the motion picture film entitled "Malaria", we beg to report that the registration was made on receipt of two copies September 29, 1924, (Class M, XXc., No.2728), which were afterwards returned to the claimant on Oct. 8, at his request, under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright Act. Only one list of titles was received and it consists of three typewritten pages covering twenty-five numbered items or titles. No 1 reads:

> "The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation presents this Motion Picture on Malaria".

And the last one No. 25 reads:

> "The mosquito now flies away with her load of diseased blood."

Very truly yours,

Assistant Register of Copyrights.

Mr. Rollin C. Dean,
Purchasing Agent, The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

November 18, 1924

Copyright Office
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

NOV 19 1924

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of November 14th regarding the list of titles which we sent you at the time we copyrighted our motion picture film "Malaria". You tell us that only one list of titles was received and that it consists of three typewritten pages covering twenty-five numbered titles. This list of titles covers Part One only; we are herewith enclosing Parts Two and Three. You will note that there are one hundred and seven titles in this film.

Very truly yours,

RCD:LS E

WLB-SL

November 22, 1924.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of November 18th, with inclosure of a list of titles covering parts 2 and 3 of the motion picture entitled "Malaria." It seems that the titles first deposited covered only part 1.

We could not now add this suplementary material as a part of the previous deposit which is already gone of record on the day of its receipt. We can, however, file this later deposit in the same envelope with the original material and make a proper explanatory notation. This will accordingly be done and will we trust meet your requirements in the case.

Respectfully,

Assistant Register of Copyrights.

Mr. Rollin C. Dean,
Pur. Agent, The Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

©CLM 2728

LIST OF TITLES OF MOTION PICTURE FILM "MALARIA" PRODUCED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH BOARD OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION. THIS FILM IS 240 FEET IN LENGTH AND IS SUPPLIED ON 3 REELS.

(1)

The
International Health Board
of the
Rockefeller Foundation
presents
This Motion Picture On
MALARIA

(2)

Produced by the
Society for Visual
Education
George E. Stone

(3)

Scenario by
Dr. Samuel T. Darling
Prof. William B. Herms
Dr. E. H. Kleinschmidt
Mr. Edward Stuart
Directed by
Mr. Edward Stuart

(4)

(5)

Malaria is one of the most ancient and widespread of all diseases of man. It is found in all the warm countries of the world.

(6)

Each year about 1,000,000 people in the United States suffer from malaria.

(7)

Equal to ten times
this crowd.

(8)

Twenty times this crowd are killed by malaria in the world each year.

(9)

The most striking symptoms are sudden chills and fever at regular intervals.

(10)

Fever followed by heavy sweat, usually also a splitting headache and aches in the body.

(11)

If not properly and persistently treated the disease may become chronic, with general loss of strength.

(12)

Skin, pale and sallow. No "pep" or ambition.

(13)

The spleen becomes enlarged.

(14)

Normal.

(15)

Malarial

(16)

Many fine farms are abondoned on account of malaria.

(17)

Malaria weakens the farmer and diminishes the crop.

(18)

(18)

He gives up for
the day.

(19)

The cause of malaria is a
very small animal parasite
which lives part of its life in
the blood of a human being.

(20)

The malaria parasite can be
seen only when greatly en-
larged, as in this picture, by
a high-power microscope.

(21)

The Parasite lives on
the blood.

(22)

A film of blood is smeared
on a glass slide by the
doctor.

(23)

At his office. After stain-
ing the dried blood the
doctor examines it under
the microscope.

(24)

How does this parasite get
into the blood? It is carried
from the sick to the well by
a mosquito called anopheles.

(25)

The mosquito now flies
away with her load of
diseased blood.

PART TWO

(26)

Here is the malaria
mosquito.
(From model at the American
Museum of Natural History.)

(27)

We shall study her
insides.

(28)

Diseased blood from the
malarial patient is sucked
up into the mosquito's
stomach.

(29)

If a drop of blood from the
mosquito's stomach were now
magnified, the malaria para-
site could be readily seen.

(30)

Further development now
proceeds within the stomach
of the mosquito.

(31)

The blood and most of
the malaria parasites are
digested by the mosquito.

(32)

Certain specialized parasites
are not digested and these
develop in a remarkable way.

(33)

A parasite results which
has the power of active
movement.

(34)

The parasite bores into the

wall of the mosquito's
stomach where it develops
into a sac or cyst.

(35)

The parasite multiplies
to an enormous number
and burst the cyst.

(36)

The parasites spread through
the mosquito's body and
make their way into the
saliva glands.

(37)

The process of development
requires from five to ten
days. When this mosquito
bites she discharges saliva
into the skin and with it
some of the parasites.

(38)

An enlarged cross-section
of the skin would look
like this.

(39)

The blood consists in large
part of small discs called
red blood-cells which float
in liquid.

(40)

Parasites live and
reproduce in the blood.

(41)

Having gained entrance
into the blood-cell the
parasite grows larger.

(42)

Many parasites are produced
from a single one.

(43)

This requires one, two, or three days. The young parasites burst out, each trying to enter another blood-cell.

(44)

When the parasites destroy the red blood-cells and escape, a poison spreads through the blood and causes fever symptoms.

(45)

The temperature chart of a malaria case shows how the fever rises immediately after the cell bursts, liberating the young parasites.

(46)

The bright red color of blood is due to the blood cells.

(47)

Malaria destroys the red blood-cells. Blood from a healthy person has this color.

(48)

Blood from a chronic malaria person looks like this.

(49)

The destruction of large numbers of red blood-cells account for the paleness and loss of vigor.

(50)

To speak of a vigorous person as "Red-Blooded" is telling the exact truth.

(51)

Malaria can be cured and prevented. As we have seen, malaria is passed from the person who has the disease to the mosquito.

(52)

The mosquito in turn passes the disease to a healthy person.

(53)

This process is repeated indefinitely, forming a continuous chain.

(54)

To prevent malaria this vicious chain must be broken. This may be done by --

(55)

-Destroying the mosquito which carries the disease.

(56)

A knowledge of the mosquito is necessary to know best how to attack this problem.

(57)

The female lays her eggs on the surface of quiet grassy-margined water.

(58)

The eggs arrange themselves in beautiful geometric groups.

(59)

In a few days the eggs hatch into larvae or wiggletails. They live in water.

(60)

The wiggletails lie just beneath the surface of the water.

(61)

They get air by thrusting the breathing openings up through the surface film on the water.

(62)

The larvae develop into pupae or tumblers after ten to twenty days. Warm weather hastens growth.

(63)

The pupa breathes through a pair of trumpet-like tubes which are thrust up through the surface film on the water.

(64)

The pupa last from two to five days, depending on the temperature. Then the pupa case splits and a full grown mosquito emerges.

END OF PART TWO

PART THREE

(65)

The best time to destroy the mosquito is while it is still a wiggletail or tumbler. This can be done by spreading oil or poison on the surface of the water.

(66)

Oil enters and clogs the breathing tubes and poisons the wiggletails. Note their frantic efforts.

(67)

In a short time the larvae die.

(68)

How ponds and streams are oiled.

(69)

Spreading Paris green.

(70)

Oiling is not always practicable. Certain fish, notably top minnows, which feed on larvae, are used.

(71)

The larvae have little chance to escape.

(72)

Stocking ponds with top minnows lessens mosquito breeding.

(73)

Stocking a pond with minnows.

(74)

Ponds should be kept free
from floatage and vegetation
to permit the minnows to
reach the wiggletails.

(75)

More important than destroy-
ing the larvae or pupae is the
prevention of mosquito breed-
ing altogether by drainage.

(76)

Marshy places and ponds
may be drained in a
variety of ways.

(77)

This was once a
swamp.

(78)

This was once a
pond.

(79)

Ditching by dynamite.

(80)

The pool beneath the water
trough is a frequent
breeding place.

(81)

Enormous numbers of
mosquitoes may develop
in a tiny pool.

(82)

A sluggish stream choked
with weeds is especially
dangerous.

(83)

Ditches should be cleared of vegetation and regraded so that water runs freely.

(84)

The chain may also be broken by the prevention of contact between man and mosquito.

(85)

The malaria mosquito attacks man only after dusk and at night and it is then that every care should be taken to avoid her bite.

(86)

In a malarial country the houses should be closely screened.

(87)

Durable screens, of copper if possible, are best. Not less than sixteen meshes to the inch.

(88)

The entire window should be covered by a tightly fitted screen.

(89)

Mosquitoes will enter at the top of this screen.

(90)

The doors should open outward.

(91)

Doors opening inward favor the entrance of mosquitoes.

(92)

Screening of this kind
will not keep out
mosquitoes.

(93)

A badly fitted door.

(94)

The evenings should be
spent behind the protec-
tion of screens.

(95)

Do not wait for the
mosquitoes to drive you
in! It may be too late!

(96)

If the house is not screened
mosquito bars give some
protection, but they should
be carefully tucked in.

(97)

The chain may also be
broken by destroying the
parasite while in the
blood of man.

(98)

Quinine, properly and per-
sistently administered over a
period of two or three
months, will kill the parasite
without injuring the blood.

(99)

Mosquitoes cannot become
infected from persons who
had been treated until cured.
Distribution of quinine.

(100)

In a malarial region daily doses of quinine will usually prevent malaria.

(101)

Which method to use depends on local conditions. Usually a combination of methods is most successful.

(102)

Does it pay to prevent malaria?

(103)

It pays in productive powers. A town made prosperous by anti-malarial measures.

(104)

This farm was developed only after anti-malarial measures.

(105)

Industry will increase.

(106)

It pays in health.

(107)

Who can measure health?

THE END

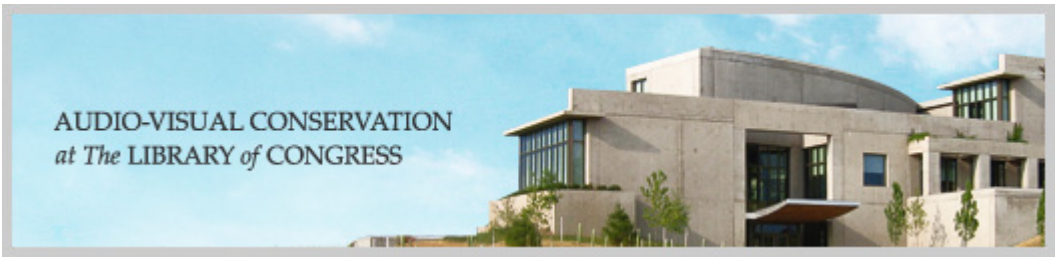
This document is from the Library of Congress
"Motion Picture Copyright Descriptions Collection, 1912-1977"

Collections Summary:

The Motion Picture Copyright Descriptions Collection, Class L and Class M, consists of forms, abstracts, plot summaries, dialogue and continuity scripts, press kits, publicity and other material, submitted for the purpose of enabling descriptive cataloging for motion picture photoplays registered with the United States Copyright Office under Class L and Class M from 1912-1977.

Class L Finding Aid:
https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mbrsmi/eadmbrsmi.mi020004

Class M Finding Aid:
https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mbrsmi/eadmbrsmi.mi021002



National Audio-Visual Conservation Center
The Library of Congress